



2014



**FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY**

**Tuesday, 3rd June 2014
Time allowed: 15 minutes**

**FINAL M.B.Bch. EXAM (New System)
DERMATOLOGY (15 marks; 1 mark each)**

**All questions are to be attempted
Choose only ONE correct answer**

1) Squamous cells are found in the

- a. Epidermis.
- b. Dermis.
- c. Hypodermis.
- d. Blood vessels.
- e. Connective tissue.

2) All of the following lesions may be seen in acne vulgaris EXCEPT

- a. Vesicles.
- b. Nodules. ✓
- c. Pustules.
- d. Scars.
- e. Papules.

3) Cicatricial alopecia occurs in the following disease

- a. Tinea circinata.
- b. Psoriasis vulgaris.
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- d. Scaly ringworm.
- e. Favus.

4) Primary lesion of psoriasis is

- a. Red macule covered with non adherent silvery white scales.
- b. Red papule covered with adherent white scales.
- c. Red papule covered with non-adherent silvery white scales.
- d. Red macule covered with white adherent scales.
- e. Red papule with vesicles, crusts and white scales.

1. a
2. a
3. e
4. c



4 Likes
6 Comments

5) Tinea versicolor may be treated by all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Ketoconazole.
- b. Griseofulvin.
- c. Selenium sulphide.
- d. Whitfield's ointment.
- e. Zinc pyrithione.

6) The differential diagnosis of "Herald patch" on the trunk is

- a. Tinea capitis.
- b. Tinea circinata.
- c. Pityriasis versicolor.
- d. Tinea mannum.
- e. Tinea pedis.

7) All of the following about lepromin test is true EXCEPT

- a. It is used to classify leprosy.
- b. It is a prognostic test.
- c. It is a specific test.
- d. It is a non-diagnostic test.
- e. It depends on the immune status of the patient.

8) Erysipelas is a

- a. Streptococcal infection of the epidermis.
- b. Staphylococcal infection of the subcutaneous tissue. †
- c. Streptococcal infection of the hair follicles. †
- d. Streptococcal infection of the dermis.
- e. Staphylococcal infection of the sweat ducts. †

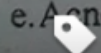
9) Wood's light helps in the diagnosis of

- a. Tinea circinata.
- b. Impetigo contagiosum.
- c. Erythrasma.
- d. Erysipelas.
- e. Condyloma accuminata.

10) The following disease is contagious

- a. Pityriasis rosea.
- b. Urticaria.
- c. Scabies.
- d. Vitiligo.
- e. A one.

5. b
6. b
7. c
8. d
9. c



11) Herpes simplex

- a. Is strictly unilateral.
- b. Is a bacterial infection.
- c. Is not recurrent.
- d. One attack provides permanent immunity.
- e. Is genital & non genital.

12) A wheal is

- a. A secondary lesion.
- b. Permanent.
- c. An edematous lesion.
- d. The primary lesion of acne.
- e. A vesicular lesion.

13) The following may be used in the treatment of vitiligo

- a. Radiotherapy.
- b. Electrocautery.
- c. Cryocautery.
- d. Phototherapy.
- e. Physiotherapy.

14) Mucous membranes are affected in all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Papular urticaria.
- b. Lichen planus.
- c. Chicken pox.
- d. Leprosy.
- e. Warts.

15) In acute eczema, all of the following occurs EXCEPT

- a. Erythema. ✓
- b. Oozing. ✓
- c. Lichenification.
- d. Vesicles. ✓
- e. Crusting.

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11. e
12. c
13. d
14. a
15. c



1 Like
9 Comments



**FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY**

**Tuesday, 3rd June 2014
Time allowed: 15 minutes**

FINAL EXAM
Andrology
Exam A

1. The most common adverse event of intracavernosal injections is:

- A. Priapism
- B. Haematoma
- C. Oedema
- D. Drop of blood pressure
- E. Pain
- F. Allergic reaction

2. Which is the most reliable examination for the diagnosis of syphilitic chancre?

- A. Dark-field examination
- B. Culture from genital ulcer material
- C. PRL & VDRL
- D. FTA abs & TPHA

3. Which of the factors below contribute to the emergence of erectile dysfunction?

- A. Depression and unemployment
- B. Hypertension and heart diseases
- C. Diabetes
- D. All the above

1. e
2. a
3. d

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1 Like
11 Comments

4. Which hormonal factor is not required in order to assess erectile dysfunction?

- A. ACTH
- B. Prolactin
- C. TSH
- D. Testosterone

5. The glans penis is the expanded distal end of the:

- A. Corpora cavernosum
- B. Tunica albugenia
- C. Corpus spongiosum
- D. Urethra

6. Cryopreservation of spermatozoa means:

- A. Preservation of spermatozoa at -80°C
- B. Preservation of spermatozoa at -120°C
- C. Preservation of spermatozoa at -196°C
- D. Preservation of spermatozoa at -0°C

7. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding testicular cancer?

- A. LDH, alpha fetoprotein and β -hCG may be elevated
- B. Trans-scrotal biopsy is done to confirm diagnosis
- C. Seminoma and teratoma are the most common types
- D. Metastasize to para-aortic LNs
- E. Inguinal orchidectomy is the surgical treatment of choice

8. The following are testicular causes of infertility, *except*:

- A. Klinefelter syndrome ✓
- B. Mumps orchitis
- C. Testicular torsion ✓
- D. Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism
- E. Exposure to chemotherapy ✓

4. a
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. d

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1 Like
2 Comments

9. The following are causes of psychogenic erectile dysfunction, *except*:

- A. Anxiety
- B. Depression
- C. Homosexuality
- D. Leriche syndrome

10. In asymptomatic HIV infection the CD4 count is above:

- A. 500 cells/mm³
- B. 200 cells/mm³
- C. 100 cells/mm³
- D. 50 cells/mm³

11. A single 24 years old male complaining of occasional urethral discharge that may follow urination, defecation and sometimes straining. The patient denies any sexual relation. Urethral swab for gram stain and culture for Gonorrhea were negative. The most probable cause is;

- A. Premature ejaculation
- B. Herpes progenitalis.
- C. Prosemen due to sexual excitation.
- D. Physiological prostatorrhea.
- E. Chlamydia uretheritis.

12. The following procedures can be used for the management of ischemic priapism, *Except*

- A. Aspiration of cavernous blood
- B. Aspiration and irrigation with saline
- C. Intra-corporal injection of ephidrene
- D. Shunt operation
- E. Intra-corporal injection of atropine

9. d
10. a
11. d
12. e



13. The following conditions could achieve fertility by ICSI, *except*:

- A. Persistent oligozoospermia
- B. Anorchia
- C. Teratozoospermia
- D. Azoospermia
- E. Persistent athenozoospermia

14. Regarding testicular torsion the appropriate time for the start of intervention should be

- A. From 12 to 24 hours.
- B. Within 1 week.
- C. Within 1 hour (once detected).
- D. From 48 to 72 hours.
- E. From 24 to 48 hours.

15. Regarding ischemic priapism the appropriate time for the start of intervention is:

- A. From 24 to 48 hours
- B. From 12 to 24 hours.
- C. Less than 6 hours.
- D. From 48 to 72 hours.
- E. Within 1 week.

13. b
14. c
15. c



1 Like
19 Comments

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

Tuesday, 4th June 2013
Time allowed: 15 minutes

FINAL M.R.Bch. EXAM (New System)
DERMATOLOGY

(15 marks; 1 mark each)

2013

All questions are to be attempted
Choose only ONE correct answer

1. Squamous cells are found in the

- a. Epidermis.
- b. Dermis.
- c. Hypodermis.
- d. Blood vessels.
- e. Connective tissue.

2. A patient with comedones with few or no papules on his face has

- a. Mild acne.
- b. Mild folliculitis.
- c. Sycosis barbae.
- d. Bochar impetigo.
- e. Acne Conglobata.

3. Cicatricial alopecia occurs in the following disease

- a. Tinea circinata.
- b. Psoriasis vulgaris.
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- d. Sealy ringworm.
- e. Favus.

4. As regards treatment of psoriasis

- a. Tar preparations are used in pustular psoriasis.
- b. Antibiotics eradicate infection in pustular psoriasis.
- c. Calcipotriol is a vitamin A analogue that induces keratinocyte differentiation.
- d. Occlusion increases the action of topical steroids.
- e. Methotrexate is used in localized psoriasis vulgaris.

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1-a
2-a
3-e
4-d



2 Likes
4 Comments

5. Tinea versicolor may be treated by all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Ketoconazole.
- b. Griseofulvin.
- c. Selenium sulphide.
- d. Whitfield's ointment.
- e. Zinc pyrithione.

6. The eye may be affected in one of the following diseases

- a. Lichen planus.
- b. Pityriasis rosea.
- c. Acne vulgaris.
- d. Herpes simplex.
- e. Psoriasis.

7. All of the following about lepromin test is true EXCEPT

- a. It is used to classify leprosy.
- b. It is a prognostic test.
- c. It is a specific test.
- d. It is a non-diagnostic test.
- e. It depends on the immune status of the patient.

8. All of the following are bacterial infections EXCEPT

- a. Impetigo.
- b. Erysipelas.
- c. Erythrasma.
- d. Furuncle.
- e. Kerion.

9. All of the following are signs of discoid lupus erythematosus EXCEPT

- a. Erythema. ✓
- b. Pustulation. ✗
- c. Telangiectasia. ✓
- d. Stippling. ✓
- e. Scarring. ✓

10. Burrow is

- a. A localized collection of fluid. ✗
- b. A solid elevation of the skin less than 0.5cm in diameter. ✗
- c. A tunnel in the epidermis. ✓
- d. A deepened furrow. ✗
- e. An area of depigmented skin. ✗

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11. All of the following microorganisms have a predilection for neural tissue EXCEPT

- a. Varicella zoster virus.
- b. Human papilloma virus. ✓
- c. Herpes simplex virus type I.
- d. Lepra bacilli.
- e. Herpes simplex virus type II.

12. The following therapy is a life saving measure in acute urticaria

- a. IV adrenaline. ✗
- b. Topical corticosteroids/
- c. SC adrenaline ✓
- d. IM methotrexate. ✓
- e. Oral Antihistamines.

13. The following may be used in the treatment of vitiligo

- a. Radiotherapy.
- b. Electrocautery.
- c. Cryocautery.
- d. Phototherapy.
- e. Physiotherapy. ✓

14. Pityriasis rosea

- a. Is an infectious scaly erythematous disease. ✗
- b. Is a viral exanthema. ✗
- c. Is commonly a recurrent disease.
- d. Usually heals in one week.
- e. Affects mainly forearms and lower legs.

15. In acute eczema, all of the following occur EXCEPT

- a. Erythema.
- b. Oozing.
- c. Lichenification.
- d. Vesicles. ✓
- e. Crusting.

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11-b
12-c
13-d
14-b
15-c

section

1- Wolffian ducts differentiate into the following except:

- a. Epididymis.
- b. Vas deferens.
- c. Seminal vesicles.
- d. Ejaculatory duct.
- e. Prostate.

2- Semen volume is mainly attributed to the secretion of the:

- a. Testis.
- b. Epididymis.
- c. Seminal vesicles.
- d. Prostate.
- e. Cowper's and Littre's glands.

3- Spermiogenesis is a process by which:

- a. Secondary spermatocyte is transformed into early spermatid.
- b. Early spermatid is transformed into spermatid.
- c. Late spermatid is transformed into a spermatozoon.
- d. Late spermatid is released into the seminiferous tubule lumen.
- e. Late spermatid changes its nucleoprotein structure.

4- Of the antibiotics listed below the only group that is safe during pregnancy is:

- a. Erythromycin, azithromycin, ceftriaxone.
- b. Erythromycin, penicillin, tetracycline.
- c. Metronidazole, azithromycin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.
- d. Ciprofloxacin, cefixime, erythromycin.
- e. Ciprofloxacin, cefixime, erythromycin.

1-e
2-c
3-d
4-a



Q- Kaposi's sarcoma:

- a. Usually presents as renal disease.
- b. Has an incidence that has changed little since the advent of HAART.
- c. Is related to co-infection with both HIV and a herpesvirus.
- d. Is related to activation of epithelial cells.
- e. Is most common in patients who use IV drugs.

✓ The following helps to differentiate functional from obstructive azoospermia except:

- a. Estimation of serum FSH
- b. Estimation of serum testosterone and LH
- c. Clinical scrotal examination
- d. Scrotal ultrasound
- e. Testicular biopsy

V. The refractory period of the male sex response cycle is affected by:

- a. Age
- b. State of general health
- c. Psychological state
- d. All the above
- e. None of the above

✓ Methods of transmission of HIV include all the following except

- a. Accidental needle stick injury during surgery on HIV positive patient
- b. Mosquito bite ✓
- c. Unprotected coitus ✓
- d. Kissing
- e. Organ transplantation

5-c
6-b
7-d
8-b



2 Likes
17 Comments

9. The incubation period of syphilis is:

- a. Few hours
- b. 7-20 days
- c. 9-90 days
- d. 1-7 months
- e. 1-2 years

10. The following are causes of urethritis except:

- a. Trichomonas vaginalis
- b. Mycoplasma
- c. Granuloma inguinale
- d. Chlamydia
- e. Intra meatal chancre

11. Case: A 50-years-old diabetic patient presented with erectile failure for 5 years. Intra cavernosal injection test failed to induce erection. The most probable mechanism of erectile dysfunction in this case is:

- a. Vascular
- b. Neurological
- c. Endocrinal
- d. Psychogenic
- e. Non of the above

- 12- Low semen volume may be caused by the following except:
- a. Bilateral and unilateral congenital absence of the vas
 - b. Partial or complete obstruction of ejaculatory ducts
 - c. Bilateral complete epididymal obstruction
 - d. Partial retrograde ejaculation
 - e. Hypogonadism

- 13- The following genital lesions are painful except:
- a. Herpes progenitalis ulcers
 - b. Chancroid ulcers
 - c. Behçet ulcers
 - d. Infected chancre
 - e. Malignant ulcers

- 14- The following hormone(s) are involved in regulation of spermatogenesis:
- a. Testosterone
 - b. LH
 - c. FSH
 - d. Prolactin
 - e. All the above

- 15- Basically, the diagnosis of azoospermia is by:
- a. Testicular biopsy
 - b. Buccal smear
 - c. Prostatic smear
 - d. Vasography
 - e. None of the above

Mid-term 2013

1st Round



Cairo University
Faculty of Medicine

9/03/2013

Mid-Term Examination Dermatology

Choose only one correct answer (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following is TRUE about vitiligo?
 - a) It is an infectious disease characterized by loss of melanocytes.
 - b) Milky white papule is the primary lesion.
 - c) Focal type is transmitted by close contact.
 - d) It is a disease of adults.
 - e) In generalized type, white macules are scattered all over the body.
2. Cutaneous manifestations of candida include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a) Intertrigo.
 - b) Erosio interdigitalis blastomyceteca.
 - c) Favus.
 - d) Paronychia.
 - e) Perleche.
3. Pediculosis capitis is an example of
 - a) Cutaneous viral infection.
 - b) Cutaneous fungal infection.
 - c) Cutaneous bacterial infection.
 - d) Cutaneous parasitic infection.
 - e) Cutaneous mycobacterial infection.
4. Burrow is
 - a) A localized collection of fluid.
 - b) A solid elevation of the skin less than 0.5cm in diameter.
 - c) A tunnel in the epidermis.
 - d) A derroofed furrow.
 - e) An area of depigmented skin.

Please turn the page

5. Primary lesion of psoriasis is

- a) Red macule covered with non adherent silvery white scales.
- b) Red papule covered with adherent white scales.
- c) Red papule covered with non-adherent silvery white scales.
- d) Red macule covered with white adherent scales.
- e) Red papule with vesicles, crusts and white scales.

6. ONE of the following is TRUE about papular urticaria

- a) Caused by food.
- b) Involves only exposed areas.
- c) Mediated by acetylcholine.
- d) May involve mucous membranes.
- e) Involves both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses.

7. The main cell of the epidermis is called

- a) Melanocyte.
- b) Keratinocyte.
- c) Langerhan cell.
- d) Lymphocyte.
- e) Sebocyte.

8. Cicatricial alopecia occurs in the following disease

- a) Tinea circinata.
- b) Psoriasis vulgaris.
- c) Acne vulgaris.
- d) Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- e) Discoid lupus erythematosus.

9. All of the following is true for herpes zoster EXCEPT

- a) Its primary lesion is a vesicle.
- b) It is recurrent.
- c) It is preceded by pain.
- d) It is unilateral.
- e) It heals with a scar.

10. Bullous impetigo is caused by

- a) Pneumococci.
- b) Streptococci.
- c) Meningococci.
- d) Staphylococci.
- e) Bacilli.

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Mid-Term Examination Dermatology

Choose only one correct answer (1 mark each)

1. Skin appendages include all of the following EXCEPT

- a) Sebaceous glands.
- b) Eccrine sweat glands.
- c) Melanocytes.
- d) Apocrine sweat glands.
- e) Hair.

Mid-term 2013

2nd Round

2. Kerion is

- a) A boggy swelling simulating an abscess.
- b) A disease of adults only.
- c) Staphylococcal infection of the hair follicle.
- d) A disease which never leads to cicatricial alopecia.
- e) Ringworm of the feet.

3. All of the following microorganisms have a predilection for neural tissue EXCEPT

- a) Varicella zoster virus.
- b) Human papilloma virus.
- c) Herpes simplex virus type I.
- d) Herpes simplex virus type II.
- e) Lepra bacilli.

4. Scabies in adults usually involves the following body sites EXCEPT

- a) Upper back.
- b) Genitalia.
- c) Buttocks.
- d) Wrist.
- e) Flexures.

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5. In psoriasis

- a) There is decreased rate of division of basal cell layer.
- b) There is decreased rate of epidermal turnover.
- c) There is decrease of epidermal turnover time.
- d) The epidermal turnover time is 27 days.
- e) The epidermal turnover time is 17 days.

6. A teenager presented with a polymorphic eruption on the face of comedones, papules, pustules, many nodules and cysts. The treatment of choice is oral

- a) Ampicillin.
- b) Retinoids.
- c) Fluconazole.
- d) Acyclovir.
- e) Antihistamine.

7. A seven-year old female child presented with a circumscribed area of hair loss on the scalp. On examination, the skin of the affected area was normal. The diagnosis is

- a) Cicatricial alopecia.
- b) Tinea capitis.
- c) Alopecia areata.
- d) Lichen planus.
- e) Discoid lupus erythematosus.

8. An obese female with lower limb lymphedema presented with well-defined erythematous, swollen, tender area affecting the right leg. The patient was feverish and lethargic. The diagnosis is

- a) Acute urticaria.
- b) Lepromatous leprosy.
- c) Erysipelas.
- d) Ecthyma.
- e) Erythrasma.

9. A 4-month old infant had bilateral erythematous plaques with vesicles, oozing and crusts on both cheeks. The child was very irritable. The most probable diagnosis is

- a. Allergic contact dermatitis.
- b. Primary irritant dermatitis.
- c. Atopic dermatitis.
- d. Impetigo contagiosum.
- e. Molluscum contagiosum.

10. The main complaint in vitiligo is

- a) Itching.
- b) Pain.
- c) Discoloration.
- d) Loss of sensation.
- e) Burning sensation.

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5-c
6-b
7-c
8-c
9-c



2013



FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

Saturday, 23rd November 2013
Time allowed: 15 minutes

الجلد
Section A

FINAL M.B.Bch. EXAM
DERMATOLOGY

All questions are to be attempted
Choose only ONE correct answer

1. The following may be used in the treatment of vitiligo

- a. Radiotherapy.
- b. Electrocautery.
- c. Cryocautery.
- d. Phototherapy.
- e. Physiotherapy.

2. All of the following lesions may be seen in acne vulgaris EXCEPT

- a. Vesicles.
- b. Nodules.
- c. Pustules.
- d. Scars.
- e. Papules.

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- a. Tar preparations are used in pustular psoriasis.
- b. Antibiotics eradicate infection in pustular psoriasis.
- c. Calcipotriol is a vitamin A analogue that induces keratinocyte differentiation.
- d. Occlusion increases the action of topical steroids.
- e. Methotrexate is used in localized psoriasis vulgaris.

5. Griseofulvin may be used in the treatment of

- a. Oral thrush.
- b. Tinea versicolor.
- c. Tinea corporis.
- d. Interdigital monilia.
- e. Balanitis.

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6. The eye may be affected in ONE of the following diseases

- a. Lichen planus.
- b. Pityriasis rosea.
- c. Acne vulgaris.
- d. Herpes simplex.
- e. Psoriasis.

7. All of the following about lepromin test is true EXCEPT

- a. It is used to classify leprosy.
- b. It is a prognostic test.
- c. It is a specific test.
- d. It is a non-diagnostic test.
- e. It depends on the immune status of the patient.

8. Multiple deep boils that open on the skin surface by multiple fistulae is called

- a. Carbuncle.
- b. Kerion.
- c. Sycosis.
- d. Furunculosis.
- e. Cellulitis.

9. A nodule is

- a. An epidermal lesion.
- b. A superficial lesion.
- c. Less than 0.5 cm in diameter.
- d. A cystic lesion.
- e. A dermal lesion.

10. All of the following are signs of discoid lupus erythematosus EXCEPT

- a. Erythema.
- b. Pustulation.
- c. Telangiectasia.
- d. Stippling.
- e. Scarring.

11. Sites of predilection of scabietic burrows in adults include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. In-between fingers & wrist area.
- b. Medial sides of forearms.
- c. Anterior axillary folds & inner thighs.
- d. Breast in females & genitalia in males.

6-d
7-c
8-a
9-e
10-b

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Upvote

1 Comment

12. All of the following microorganisms have a predilection for neural tissue EXCEPT

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- b. Human papilloma virus.
- c. Herpes simplex virus type I.
- d. Herpes simplex virus type II.
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- e. Involves both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses.

14. Pityriasis rosea

- a. Is an infectious scaly erythematous disease.
- b. Is a viral exanthema.
- c. Is commonly a recurrent disease.
- d. Usually heals in one week.
- e. Affects mainly forearms and lower legs.

15. An infant, 4 months old, presented with bilateral erythematous plaques on both cheeks. On examination, vesicles, oozing and crusting were seen. The most probable diagnosis is

- a. Contact dermatitis.
- b. Atopic dermatitis.
- c. Impetigo contagiosum.
- d. Molluscum contagiosum.
- e. Herpes simplex.

12-b
13-e
14-b
15-b

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Department of Andrology, Sexology & STDs

Answer in section B Exam 2

1) The following mechanisms can be used for the management of ischemic priapism except:

- a) Aspiration of cavernous blood.
- b) Aspiration and irrigation with saline.
- c) Intracorporeal injection of Ephedrine.
- d) Shunt operations.
- e) Intracorporeal injection of Atropine.

2) All the following can be a cause of urethral discharge Except:

- a) Prosemen.
- b) Prostatorrhea.
- c) Chlamydia trachomatis.
- d) Candida albicans.
- e) Pox virus (Molluscum contagiosum).

3) The "start and stop" technique is a sex therapy method used in the treatment of:

- a) Erectile dysfunction.
- b) Retarded ejaculation.
- c) Premature ejaculation.
- d) Retrograde ejaculation.
- e) Anejaculation

4) The Excitation stage of the female sexual response cycle is characterized by all of the following except:

- a) Clitoral erection.
- b) Rythmic involuntary contractions of pelvic floor muscles.
- c) Vaginal transudation.
- d) Nipple erection.
- e) Increased heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate.

5) Psychogenic erectile dysfunction may be characterized by all the following except:

- a) Sudden onset.
- b) Intermittent course.
- c) Loss of morning erection.
- d) Normal nocturnal penile tumescence.
- e) Full erection in response to PGE1 injection.

6) The most common endocrinal disease to cause organic erectile dysfunction is:

- a) Hypogonadism.
- b) Hyperprolactinemia.
- c) Myxedema.
- d) Diabetes mellitus.
- e) Hyperthyroidism.

7) To avoid complications of undescended testes management should start at the age of:

- a) 8 years.
- b) 6 years.
- c) 3 years.
- d) 1 year.
- e) 14 years.

8) Condyloma lata:

- a) Is caused by Human papilloma virus type 6.
- b) Usually dry and cauliflower-like.
- c) Characteristic lesion of second.
- d) Usually precancerous.
- e) None of the above.

9) Viral sexually transmitted diseases include the following except:

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- a) HIV.
- b) Viral hepatitis B
- c) Herpes progenitalis.
- d) Herpes zoster.
- e) Molluscum contagiosum.

10) Regarding testicular torsion the appropriate time for the start of intervention should be:

- a) From 12 to 24 hours.
- b) Within 1 week.
- c) Within 4 hours (once detected).
- d) From 48 to 72 hours.
- e) From 24 to 48 hours.

11) Current treatment modalities of azoospermia include the following except:

- a) Surgical repair of obstruction
- b) Testicular sperm extraction and intracytoplasmic sperm injection.
- c) Hormonal treatment for hypogonadism cases
- d) Gene therapy
- e) Varicocelelectomy

12) The following are possible causes of aspermia except:

- a) Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism
- b) Retrograde ejaculation
- c) Retroperitoneal surgery
- d) Ejaculatory duct obstruction
- e) Psychological factors.

13) Antiretroviral drugs include the following except:

- a) Protease inhibitors
- b) Aromatase inhibitors
- c) Integrase inhibitors
- d) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
- e) Entry inhibitors

14) Gonococcal infection in female is best diagnosed by:

- a) Immune fluorescence test
- b) Culture on specific media
- c) Gram stained smear
- d) Antibody detection tests.
- e) Sugar fermentation test.

15) Penicillin therapy may cause serious problems because of:

- a) Type I hypersensitivity reaction
- b) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
- c) Type III hypersensitivity reaction
- d) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
- e) Type V hypersensitivity reaction

9-d
10-d
11-d
12-e
13-b



Mid-term 2012



Cairo University

Faculty of Medicine

10/03/2012

Time allowed: 10 minutes.

Total Marks Allocated (10)

Mid-Term Examination Dermatology

Choose only one correct answer (1 mark each)

1- The main complaint in vitiligo is:

- a) Itching.
- b) Pain.
- c) Discoloration.
- d) Loss of sensation.
- e) Burning sensation.

2- Griseofulvin may be used in the treatment of:

- a) Oral thrush.
- b) Tinea versicolor.
- c) Interdigital moniliasis
- d) Tinea corporis.
- e) Eczema

3- Human scabies in a normal adult involves the following body sites EXCEPT

- a) Wrist.
- b) Genitalia.
- c) Buttocks.
- d) Upper back.
- e) Flexures

4- One of the followings is NOT seen in Psoriasis:

- a) Erythroderma.
- b) Pustules.
- c) Arthropathy.
- d) Flexural lesions.
- e) Bullous lesions.

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Please turn the page

1-c
2-d
3-d
4-e



5- A 6 year old child presented with groups of itchy papules involving the flexures & sides of the neck. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a) Varicose eczema.
- b) contact eczema
- c) Atopic eczema.
- d) Stasis eczema.
- e) Seborrheic eczema

6- Dry or greasy laminated masses of keratin are:

- a) Scales.
- b) Crusts.
- c) Comedones.
- d) Papules.
- e) sebum

7- Patchy, asymptomatic, non-scarring, sudden complete loss of hair in circumscribed areas of the scalp is termed:

- a) Androgenetic alopecia.
- b) Telogen effluvium.
- c) Alopecia totalis.
- d) Alopecia areata.
- e) Anagen effluvium

8- A female patient presented with bilateral grouped vesicles on erythematous base on the lips preceded by burning sensation. The diagnosis is:

- a) Herpes zoster
- b) Herpes simplex
- c) Molluscum contagiosum
- d) Impetigo contagiosum
- e) Drug eruption

9- An obese female with lower limb lymphedema presented with well-defined erythematous, swollen, tender area affecting the right leg. The patient was feverish and lethargic. The diagnosis is:

- a) Acute urticaria
- b) Lepromatous leprosy
- c) Erysipelas
- d) Ecthyma
- e) Erythrasma

10- A teenager presented with a polymorphic eruption on the face of comedones, papules, pustules, many nodules and cysts. The treatment of choice is oral:

- a) Ampicillin
- b) Retinoids
- c) Fluconazole
- d) Acyclovir
- e) Antihistamine

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2012



**FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY**

Tuesday, 12th June 2012
Time allowed: 15 minutes

FINAL M.B.Bch. EXAM (new system)
DERMATOLOGY

(15 marks; 1 mark each)

All questions are to be attempted
Choose only ONE correct answer

- 1. The main cell of the epidermis is called**
 - a. Melanocyte.
 - b. Keratinocyte.
 - c. Langerhans cell.
 - d. Lymphocyte.
 - e. Sebocyte.
- 2. One of the following lesions is NOT seen in acne vulgaris**
 - a. Papule.
 - b. Vesicle.
 - c. Pustule.
 - d. Cyst.
 - e. Nodule.
- 3. Cicatricial alopecia occurs in the following disease**
 - a. Tinea circinata.
 - b. Psoriasis vulgaris.
 - c. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
 - d. Scaly ringworm.
 - e. Favus.
- 4. All of the following are clinical types of Psoriasis EXCEPT**
 - a. Erythrodermic psoriasis.
 - b. Pustular psoriasis.
 - c. Arthropathic psoriasis.
 - d. Bullous psoriasis.
 - e. Guttae psoriasis.

5. Onychomycosis is

- a. Ringworm of the scalp.
- b. Ringworm of the beard.
- c. Ringworm of the groin.
- d. Ringworm of the axilla.
- e. Ringworm of the nail.

6. Mucous membranes are affected in all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Papular urticaria.
- b. Lichen planus.
- c. Chicken pox.
- d. Leprosy.
- e. Warts.

7. The backbone treatment of leprosy is

- a. Azithromycin.
- b. Tetracycline.
- c. Dapsone.
- d. Colchicine.
- e. Steroids.

8. Types of Impetigo contagiosum includes all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Ordinary impetigo.
- b. Bullous impetigo.
- c. Gangrenous impetigo.
- d. Ulcerative impetigo (Ecthyma).
- e. Circinate impetigo.

9. Well-defined erythematous plaques, adherent scales, dilated pilosebaceous orifices, telangiectasia and atrophic scar are cardinal signs of

- a. Lichen planus.
- b. Psoriasis vulgaris.
- c. Acne vulgaris.
- d. Discoid lupus erythematosus.
- e. Rosacea.

10. Pediculosis is an example of

- a. Cutaneous viral Infection.
- b. Cutaneous fungal Infection.
- c. Cutaneous bacterial Infection.
- d. Cutaneous parasitic Infection.
- e. An allergic disease.

11. Which of the following is a sexually transmitted skin disease?

- a. Herpes zoster.
- b. Psoriasis vulgaris.
- c. Molluscum contagiosum.
- d. Lichen planus.
- e. Tinea versicolor.



12. Fixed Drug Eruption is named so because it is

- a. Fixed to site.
- b. Fixed to site and drug.
- c. Fixed to drug.
- d. Fixed to duration.
- e. Fixed to season.

13. Vitiligo may affect all of the following areas EXCEPT

- a. Oral mucosa.
- b. Scalp.
- c. Palms.
- d. Penis.
- e. Areola.

14. Herald patch is the primary lesion of

- a. Lichen planus.
- b. Discoid eczema.
- c. Pityriasis rosea.
- d. Psoriasis.
- e. Discoid lupus erythematosus.

15. Chronic eczema is characterized by one of the following

- a. Erythema.
- b. Crusting.
- c. Lichenification.
- d. Vesicles.
- e. Pustules.

Oral exam

Location: Dermatology in-patient ward (unit 1).

Date: Thursday 10/ 7/ 2012.

Time: 9:30 am.

12 b
13 a
14 c
15 c



1 Like
2 Comments



2012



Cairo University

June 2012

Faculty of Medicine

Time allowed 15 minutes.

Exam Model A

6th Year Andrology Exam

15 Multiple-choice questions should be answered, only one choice is correct, wrong answer =0, correct answer=1 mark. **Mark exam model before answering**

- 1) Which of the following describes the characteristic lesions of genital herpes:
 - a) Multiple grouped vesicles
 - b) Multiple erythematous plaques
 - c) Multiple indurated papules
 - d) Large granulomatous mass
 - e) A single painless ulcer
- 2) The following are therapeutic options for azoospermic males except:
 - a) Vasovasostomy
 - b) IUI
 - c) Gonadotropin therapy
 - d) TESE-ICSI
 - e) Epididymovasostomy
- 3) The following investigations might help in the diagnosis of erectile dysfunction except:
 - a) NPT monitoring
 - b) Scrotal ultrasound
 - c) Intracavernous injection test
 - d) Duplex test
 - e) Hormonal test
- 4) Regarding testicular torsion the appropriate time for the start of intervention should be:
 - a) From 12 to 24 hours
 - b) From 48 to 72 hours
 - c) From 24 to 48 hours
 - d) Within 1 hour (once detected)
 - e) Within 1 week
- 5) Psychogenic erectile dysfunction may be characterized by all the following except:
 - a) Affects young age group more than old group
 - b) Presence of morning erection
 - c) Intermittent course
 - d) Usually associated with premature ejaculation
 - e) Sudden onset
- 6) The term "aspermia" stands for:
 - a) Total absence of sperms
 - b) Total absence of semen
 - c) Absence of sperm head
 - d) Absence of sperm tail
 - e) Non of the above
- 7) Which of the following is the drug of first choice for non-gonococcal urethritis:
 - a) Sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim
 - b) Ceftriaxone
 - c) Ciprofloxacin
 - d) Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid
 - e) Doxycycline

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8) The father of 14 years old male was worried about his son having no facial hair, so he sought medical advice and after the examination by his doctor, he assured the father that everything will be fine. The most important sign noticed by the doctor is:

- a) Testicular size was enlarged
- b) Voice was low pitch
- c) Height of the son was appropriate for his age
- d) Scanty hair started to grow over the lip
- e) Axillary hair was present

9) The following mechanisms can be used for the management of ischemic priapism Except:

- a) Intracorporeal injection of Atropine
- b) Shunt operations
- c) Aspiration of cavernous blood
- d) Intracorporeal injection of Ephedrine
- e) Aspiration and irrigation with saline

10) Methods of transmission of HIV include all the following except

- a) Unprotected coitus
- b) Mosquito bite
- c) Organ transplantation
- d) Accidental needle stick injury during surgery on HIV positive patient
- e) Kissing

11) Testicular causes of infertility include the following except:

- a) Antihypertensive drugs
- b) Cryptorchidism
- c) Radiation
- d) Klinefelter syndrome
- e) Sertoli cell only syndrome

12) Case: A single 24-year-old male complaining occasional urethral discharge that may follow urination, defecation and sometimes on straining. The patient denies any sexual relation. Urethral swab for gram stain and culture for 14 organisms were negative. The most probable cause is:

- a) Prosemen due to sexual excitation
- b) Physiological prostaticorrhoea
- c) Herpes proiesitalis
- d) Premature ejaculation
- e) Chlamydia urethritis

13) The differential diagnosis of ulcer on the genital area includes all the following except:

- a) Lymphogranuloma venereum
- b) Condyloma acuminata
- c) Drug eruption
- d) Scabies
- e) Herpes simplex

14) Gonorrhoea in adult women may be complicated by any of the following except:

- a) Salpingitis
- b) Vaginitis
- c) Cystitis
- d) Skenitis
- e) Bartholinitis

15) The excitation phase of the female sex response cycle includes all of the following except:

- a) Rhythmic contraction of the pelvic floor and perineal muscles
- b) Vaginal transudation
- c) Increase in the heart rate
- d) Nipple erection
- e) Clitoral congestion

8. a
9. a
10. b
11. a
12. b



Monday, 15th December 2011
Time allowed: 15 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
6th OCTOBER UNIVERSITY

DERMATOLOGY FINAL EXAM

(50 marks)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED

CHOOSE ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER

(15 questions; 2 marks each)

1- A papule

- a. Is the primary lesion of lichen planus.
- b. Is a circumscribed solid elevation more than 0.5 cm in diameter
- c. Contains fluid.
- d. Contains pus.
- e. Is always red in color.

2- Skin appendages include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Sebaceous glands.
- b. Eccrine sweat glands.
- c. Melanocytes.
- d. Apocrine sweat glands.
- e. Hair.

3- The following may be used in the treatment of vitiligo

- a. Radiotherapy.
- b. Electrocautery.
- c. Cryocautery.
- d. Phototherapy.
- e. Physiotherapy.

4- Which of the following is TRUE about Urticaria?

- a. It is treated by intravenous corticosteroids in severe cases.
- b. It is a type II hypersensitivity reaction.
- c. Acetylcholine is the mediator of the papular type.
- d. Cholinergic type may be caused by intestinal parasites.
- e. Intravenous adrenaline is life saving.

5- Herpes zoster may be a manifestation of internal malignancy if

- a. Occurring bilaterally.
- b. Associated with severe pain.
- c. Affecting the ophthalmic nerve.
- d. Occurring in children.
- e. Associated with lymphadenopathy.

6- The backbone treatment of leprosy is

- a. Azithromycin.
- b. Tetracycline.
- c. Dapsone.
- d. Colchicine.
- e. Steroids.

7- Pediculosis capitis

- a. Is transmitted by hats.
- b. Is treated by acyclovir.
- c. Does not present by pruritus.
- d. Can affect the pubic area.
- e. None of the above.

2011

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. a

1-month old infant had bilateral erythematous plaques with vesicles, ending a crust on nose cheeks. The child was very irritable. The diagnosis is

- a. Allergic contact dermatitis.
- b. Primary irritant dermatitis.
- c. Atopic dermatitis.
- d. Impetigo contagiosum.
- e. Molluscum contagiosum.

9- One of the following may cause cicatricial alopecia

- a. Androgenetic alopecia.
- b. Telogen effluvium.
- c. Kerion.
- d. Alopecia areata.
- e. Scaly ringworm.

10- Erysipelas is a

- a. Streptococcal infection of the epidermis.
- b. Staphylococcal infection of the subcutaneous tissue.
- c. Streptococcal infection of the hair follicles.
- d. Streptococcal infection of the dermis.
- e. Staphylococcal infection of the sweat ducts.

11- Psoriasis may be manifested clinically by all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Erythroderma.
- b. Pompholy lesions.
- c. Arthropathy.
- d. Flexural lesions.
- e. Bullous lesions.

12- A 34-year old female presented by erythematous oval lesions covered by a collaret of scales on the trunk that were preceded by a single oval red lesion a week ago. The diagnosis is

- a. Lichen planus.
- b. Pityriasis rosea.
- c. Acne vulgaris.
- d. Herpes simplex.
- e. Psoriasis.

13- The following drug is used in the treatment of tinea versicolor

- a. Ketoconazole.
- b. Griseofulvin.
- c. Fusidic acid.
- d. Terbinafine.
- e. Vibramycin.

14- The eye may be affected in one of the following diseases

- a. Lichen planus.
- b. Pityriasis rosea.
- c. Acne vulgaris.
- d. Herpes zoster.
- e. Psoriasis.

15- In acne vulgaris

- a. There is loss of melanocytes.
- b. The sebum composition is normal.
- c. There is microbial colonization of pilosebaceous units with *Strep. acne*.
- d. Lesions include comedones, papules, pustules, and nodules.
- e. There is increased melanocyte activity.

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1. The most reliable diagnostic test to differentiate psychogenic from organic ED is:
 - a. Hormonal assay for LH, FSH, PRL and testosterone.
 - b. Intracavernous injection test.
 - c. Biothesiometry.
 - d. Duplex ultrasonography of cavernosal arteries.
 - e. Rigiscan.
2. Which of the following describes the characteristic lesions of genital herpes?
 - a. A single painless ulcer.
 - b. Large granulomatous mass.
 - c. Multiple indurated papules.
 - d. Multiple erythematous plaques.
 - e. Multiple grouped vesicles.
3. The following are causes of urethritis except:
 - a. Trichomonas vaginalis.
 - b. Intra meatal chancre.
 - c. Chlamydia.
 - d. Mycoplasma.
 - e. Granuloma inguinale.
4. The following infection can cause genital duct obstruction except:
 - a. Gonorrhea.
 - b. Chronic prostatitis.
 - c. Chronic epididymitis.
 - d. Mumps.
 - e. TB.
5. The term "aspermia" stands for:
 - a. Total absence of sperms.
 - b. Absence of sperm tail.

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- c. Total absence of semen.
 - d. Absence of sperm head.
 - e. Non of the above.
6. Minor criteria for clinical diagnosis of AIDS include the following except:
- a. Recurrent herpes zoster.
 - b. Chronic disseminated herpes simplex.
 - c. Oropharyngeal candidiasis.
 - d. Cough > 1 month.
 - e. Diarrhea > 1 month.
7. Regarding testicular torsion the appropriate time for the start of intervention should be:
- a. From 24 to 48 hours.
 - b. From 12 to 24 hours.
 - c. Within 1 week.
 - d. Within 1 hour (once detected).
 - e. From 48 to 72 hours.
8. Concerning secondary stage of syphilis one of the following is incorrect:
- a. The mucus membrane show whitish patches.
 - b. Dark field examination reveals treponema pallidum.
 - c. TPHA test is positive.
 - d. There is generalized itchy vesicular rash.
 - e. There is generalised lymphadenopathy.
9. The most important test for diagnosis of chancre is:
- a. Biopsy and histological examination.
 - b. VDRL test.
 - c. Dark ground examination.
 - d. RPR test.
 - e. Non of the above.
10. The agent to use during intracorporeal injection test with least side effect is:
- a. Ephedrine.
 - b. Papaverine.
 - c. Phentolamine.

5c
6e
7d
8d
9c



- d. Prostaglandin E1.
e. Atropine.
11. Which of the following is the drug of first choice for non-gonococcal urethritis:
- Doxycycline.
 - Amoxicillin-clavulenate.
 - Sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim.
 - Ceftriaxone.
 - Ciprofloxacin.
12. To avoid complications of undescended testis management should start at the age of:
- 14 years.
 - 10 years.
 - 6 years.
 - 3 years.
 - 1 year.
13. All of the following regarding the orgasmic phase of the female sexual response cycle are true except:
- Usually followed by refractory period.
 - The female can have more than one orgasm per one sexual response cycle (multi-orgasmic).
 - Pleasure is felt at the climax of sexual stimulation.
 - Rhythmic involuntary contraction of pelvic floor muscles.
 - Shortest phase of the sexual response cycle.
14. The following mechanisms can be used for the management of ischemic priapism except:
- Intracorporeal injection of Ephedrine.
 - Intracorporeal injection of Atropine.
 - Aspiration of cavernous blood.
 - Aspiration and irrigation with saline.
 - Shunt operations.
15. Bilateral undescended testes is associated with:
- Normal semenogram.
 - Necrozoospermia only.
 - Asthenozoospermia only.
 - Oligoasthenoteratozoospermia.
 - Non of the above.

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 - a. There is generalized itchy vesicular rash.
 - b. Dark field examination reveals treponema pallidum.
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 - b. Mumps.
 - c. TB.
 - d. Gonorrhea.
 - e. Chronic.
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 - b. Diarrhea > 1 month.
 - c. Recurrent herpes zoster.
 - d. Chronic disseminated herpes simplex.
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 - b. Within 1 week.
 - c. From 12 to 24 hours.
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 - e. Within 1 hour (once detected).
5. The following mechanisms can be used for the management of ischemic priapism except:
 - a. Aspiration and irrigation with saline.
 - b. Shunt operations.

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- e. Intracorporeal injection of Atropine.
d. Intracorporeal injection of Ephedrine.
e. Aspiration of cavernous blood.
6. Which of the following is the drug of first choice for non-gonococcal urethritis:
- a. Amoxicillin-clavulenate.
b. Ciprofloxacin.
c. Doxycycline.
d. Sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim.
e. Ceftriaxone.
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- a. Oligoasthenoteratozoospermia.
b. Normal semenogram.
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- a. Total absence of sperms.
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c. Absence of sperm tail.
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- a. Prostaglandin E1.
b. Ephedrine.
c. Atropine.
d. Phentolamine.
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10. Which of the following describes the characteristic lesions of genital herpes:
- a. A single painless ulcer.
b. Multiple indurated papules.
c. Multiple erythematous plaques.
d. Large granulomatous mass.

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- e. N
11. The
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- b. 1
- c. 6
- d. 3
- e. 1
15. The
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- b. D
- c. R
- d. V
- e. N

- e. Multiple grouped vesicles.
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 - c. Intra meatal chancre.
 - d. Mycoplasma.
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 - d. Rigiscan.
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- a. Shortest phase of the sexual response cycle.
 - b. Pleasure is felt at the climax of sexual stimulation.
 - c. Rhythmic involuntary contraction of pelvic floor muscles.
 - d. The female can have more than one orgasm per one sexual response cycle (multi-orgasmic).
 - e. Usually followed by refractory period.
14. To avoid complications of undescended testis management should start at the age of:
- a. 1 year.
 - b. 14 years.
 - c. 6 years.
 - d. 3 years.
 - e. 10 years.
15. The most important test for diagnosis of chancre is:
- a. Biopsy and histological examination.
 - b. Dark ground examination.
 - c. RPR test.
 - d. VDRL test.
 - e. None of the above.

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Thursday, 10th June 2010
Time allowed: 15 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

DERMATOLOGY FINAL EXAM

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED
ONLY ONE ANSWER IS CORRECT (18 questions, 18 marks, one mark each)

2010

1- The uppermost layer of the epidermis is

- a) Granular layer.
- b) Squamous cell layer.
- c) Basal cell layer.
- d) Keratinous cell layer.
- e) Malpighian cell layer.

2- A wheal is

- a) A secondary lesion.
- b) Permanent.
- c) An edematous lesion.
- d) The primary lesion of acne.
- e) A vesicular lesion.

3- Herpes simplex

- a) Is strictly unilateral.
- b) Is a bacterial infection.
- c) Is not recurrent.
- d) One attack provides permanent immunity.
- e) Is genital & non genital.

4- One of the following lesions is NOT seen in acne vulgaris

- a) Papule.
- b) Pustule.
- c) Cyst.
- d) Vesicle.
- e) Nodule.

5- A 4 years old child presented with circumscribed area of hair loss. On examination, short stumps of hairs and scales were seen.

The most probable diagnosis is

- a) Alopecia areata.
- b) Scaly ringworm.
- c) Discoid lupus erythematosus.
- d) Lichen planus.
- e) Psoriasis.

6- The backbone treatment of leprosy is

- a) Azithromycin.
- b) Tetracycline.
- c) Dapsone.
- d) Colchicine.
- e) Steroids.

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1- d
2- c
3- e
4- d
5- b

- ✓ 7- The following disease is contagious
- a) Pityriasis rosca.
 - b) Urticaria.
 - c) Scabies.
 - d) Vitiligo.
 - e) Acne.
- 8- An infant, 4 months old, presented with bilateral erythematous plaques on both cheeks. On examination, vesicles, oozing and crusting were seen. The most probable diagnosis is
- a) Contact dermatitis.
 - b) Seborrheic dermatitis.
 - c) Atopic dermatitis.
 - d) Impetigo contagiosum.
 - e) Molluscum contagiosum.
- 9- Primary lesion of psoriasis is
- a) Red macule covered with non adherent silvery white scales.
 - b) Red papule covered with adherent white scales.
 - c) Red papule covered with non-adherent silvery white scales.
 - d) Red macule covered with white adherent scales.
 - e) Red papule with vesicles, crusts and white scales.
- 10- Erysipelas is a
- a) Streptococcal infection of the epidermis.
 - b) Staphylococcal infection of the subcutaneous tissue.
 - c) Streptococcal infection of the hair follicles.
 - d) Streptococcal infection of the dermis.
 - e) Staphylococcal infection of the sweat ducts.
- 11- Wood's light helps in the diagnosis of
- a) Tinea circinata.
 - b) Impetigo contagiosum.
 - c) Erythrasma.
 - d) Erysipelas.
 - e) Condyloma accuminata.
- 12- One of the following may cause cicatricial alopecia
- a) Androgenetic alopecia.
 - b) Telogen effluvium.
 - c) Kerion.
 - d) Alopecia areata.
 - e) Scaly ringworm.
- 13- The following may be used in the treatment of vitiligo
- a) Radiotherapy.
 - b) Electrocautery.
 - c) Cryocautery.
 - d) Phototherapy.
 - e) Physiotherapy.

7-c
8-c
9-c
10-d
11-c

✓ 14- Herald patch is the primary lesion of

- a) Lichen planus.
- b) Discoid eczema.
- c) Pityriasis rosea.
- d) Psoriasis.
- e) Discoid lupus erythematosus.

15- Tinea versicolor may be treated by ONE of the following

- a) Ketoconazole.
- b) Griseofulvin.
- c) Fusidic acid.
- d) Tetracycline.
- e) Permethrin.

16- A male patient, 20 years old had fever and a sore throat for which he received sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim. The next day, the patient developed a permanganate-colored macule on his lip.

The most probable diagnosis is

- a) Herpes simplex.
- b) Lichen planus.
- c) Discoid lupus erythematosus.
- d) Fixed drug eruption.
- e) Impetigo.

17- ONE of the following statements about warts is CORRECT

- a) The primary lesion of verruca vulgaris is a skin-colored macule.
- b) Condyloma accuminata is caused by Treponema pallidum.
- c) Warts occur on the skin, but not on mucous membranes.
- d) Cancer cervix is a complication of female genital warts.
- e) All types are painless.

18- The following findings are pathognomonic of discoid lupus erythematosus EXCEPT

- a) Erythema.
- b) Adherent scales.
- c) Dilated pilosebaceous orifices.
- d) Pustules.
- e) Telangiectasia.

14-c
15-a
16-d
17-d
18-d



1 Comment



2010



Dec. Exam: 2010

Time allowed:

Total Allocated Marks (15)

**Cairo University
Faculty of Medicine**

Final M.B.BCh. Examination
Dermatology (7-12-2010)

All questions are to be answered:

Section (A) 6 MCQs (12 marks; 2 marks each)

Section (B) 3 SAQs (3 marks; 1 mark each)

Total mark = 15

A) CHOOSE ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER

1) As regards treatment of psoriasis

- a. Tar preparations are used in pustular psoriasis.
- b. Antibiotics eradicate infection in pustular psoriasis.
- c. Calcipotriol is a vitamin A analogue that induces keratinocyte differentiation.
- d. Occlusion increases the action of topical steroids.
- e. Methotrexate is used in localized psoriasis vulgaris.

2) Papular urticaria

- a. Is caused by food.
- b. Involves only exposed areas.
- c. Is mediated by acetylcholine.
- d. May involve mucous membranes.
- e. Involves both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses.

3) The eye may be affected in ONE of the following diseases

- a. Lichen planus.
- b. Pityriasis rosea.
- c. Acne vulgaris.
- d. Herpes simplex.
- e. Psoriasis.

1-d 4) As regards treatment of human scabies,

- 2-e a. Oral antihelminthics are the treatment of choice.
- 3-d b. Gamma benzene hexachloride is a safe topical preparation.
- 4-c c. Permethrin is safe in pregnancy.
- d. Benzoyl peroxide may be used in treatment.
- e. Crotamiton is the most effective topical application.

5) Allergic contact dermatitis

- a. Occurs in any individual soon after exposure.
- b. Can be caused by acids or alkalis.
- c. Is an immunological reaction.
- d. Can occur due to cumulative damage by mild irritants.
- e. Occurs in compulsive washers.

6) A crust

- a. Is a primary lesion.
- b. Is formed of keratin.
- c. May be seen in herpes simplex.
- d. Is always found in Herald patch.
- e. None of the above

(B) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Case (1)

A male patient, 30 years old, complained of skin lesions of gradual onset and progressive course in the genital area. The patient stated that a cheesy-like, white material could be expressed out of the lesions. On examination, multiple pearly white papules were seen scattered around and on the genitalia. Papules were umbilicated.

What is your diagnosis?

Case (2)

A 7 year-old child presented with a scalp lesion of 1 month duration. On examination, a boggy swelling studded with follicular pustules was seen on the scalp with loss of overlying hair. The lesion was painless with no systemic signs or symptoms.

What is your diagnosis?

Case (3)

A 45 year-old obese female came complaining of lesions in the groin area of few months duration. The patient is known to be diabetic. On examination, the lesions were in the form of reddish-brown patches covered with fine scales. Wood's light examination was performed.

What is the result of Wood's light examination?



15 Multiple-choice questions should be answered, only one choice is correct, wrong answer = 0, correct answer = 1 mark. Time allowed 15 minutes.

Exam Model A

Cairo University
Faculty of Medicine
6th Year Andrology Exam

- 1) HIV identifies and attacks:
 - a) All lymphocytes
 - b) T-suppressor lymphocytes
 - c) All body cells
 - d) T-helper lymphocytes
 - e) B-lymphocytes
 - 2) Psychogenic erectile dysfunction may be characterized by all the following except:
 - a) Sudden onset
 - b) Intermittent course.
 - c) Normal nocturnal penile tumescence.
 - d) Loss of morning erection.
 - e) Full erection in response to PGE1 injection.
 - 3) The following are therapeutic options for azoospermic males Except:
 - a) TESE-ICSI.
 - b) Gonadotropin therapy.
 - c) Epididymovasostomy.
 - d) Vasovasostomy.
 - e) Intrauterine insemination (IUI).
 - 4) Regarding ischemic priapism the appropriate time for the start of intervention is:
 - a) From 12 to 24 hours.
 - b) From 48 to 72 hours.
 - c) From 24 to 48 hours
 - d) Less than 6 hours.
 - e) Within 1 week.
 - 5) Regarding testicular torsion the appropriate time for intervention should be:
 - a) From 24 to 48 hours
 - b) From 48 to 72 hours.
 - c) Within 1 week.
 - d) From 12 to 24 hours.
 - e) Within 1 hour (once detected).
 - 6) The excitation stage of the female sexual response cycle is characterized by the following changes except:
 - a) Rhythmic involuntary contraction of pelvic floor muscles.
 - b) Vaginal transudation.
 - c) Clitoral erection.
 - d) Nipple erection.
 - e) Increased heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate.
 - 7) For treatment of chancre, the antibiotic that can be used as a single dose is:
 - a) Tetracyclin
 - b) Procaine penicillin
 - c) Benzathine penicillin
 - d) Erythromycin
 - e) Sulphonamide
 - 8) Local complications of anterior urethritis in gonorrhea in males include the following except:
 - a) Cowperitis
 - b) Skenitis
 - c) Periurethral abscess
 - d) Tysonitis
 - e) Littritis
- 1 d
2 d
3 e
4 d
5 e)
- Viral STDs include the following except:
- a) Viral hepatitis B
 - b) Herpes progenitalis
 - c) Molluscum contagiosum
 - d) Herpes zoster
 - e) AIDS

- 10) A single 24 years old male complaining of occasional urethral discharge that may follow urination, defecation and sometimes straining. The patient denies any sexual relation. Urethral swab for gram stain and culture for Gonorrhea were negative. The most probable cause is:
- Chlamydia urethritis.
 - ☒ Physiological prostaticorrhea.
 - Premature ejaculation.
 - Prosemen due to sexual excitation.
 - Herpes progenerialis.
- 11) Anterogenic erectile dysfunction may be characterized by all the following Except:
- Loss of morning erection.
 - Poor response to PGE1 injection.
 - Progressive course.
 - ☒ Normal nocturnal penile tumescence.
 - Gradual onset.
- 12) Which of the following organisms is most likely to result in non-ulcerated genital lesions:
- ☒ Human papillomavirus
 - Calymmatobacterium granulomatis
 - Hemophilus ducreyi
 - Herpes simplex virus
 - Treponema pallidum
- 13) The father of 14 years old male was worried about his son having no facial hair, so he sought medical advice and after the examination by his doctor, he assured the father that everything will be fine. The most important sign noticed by the doctor is:
- Voice was low pitch.
 - ☒ Testicular size was enlarged.
 - Axillary hair was present.
 - Scanty hair started to grow over the lip.
 - Height of the son was appropriate for his age.
- 14) Bilateral undescended testes is associated with:
- ☒ Non of the above
 - Asthenozoospermia only
 - Normal semenogram
 - Oligoasthenoeratozoospermia
 - Necrozoospermia only
- 15) The commonest semen abnormality seen in infertile patients who have varicocele is:
- Leukocytospermia.
 - ☒ Necrozoospermia.
 - Azpospermia .
 - Oligoasthenoeratozoospermia.
 - Polyzoospermia.

10 b
11 d
12 a
13 b
14 a

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Tuesday, 24th Nov 2009
Time allowed: 10 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

M.B.,B.Ch. EXAMINATION

INTERNAL MEDICINE

PAPER II

DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

2009

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

A - CHOOSE ONE CORRECT ANSWER:

(1 mark each)

1- A solid elevation of the skin less than 0.5 cm in diameter is a:

- a) Vesicle.
- b) Pustule.
- c) Comedone.
- d) Papule.
- e) Plaque.

2- Skin appendages include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Sebaceous glands.
- b) Eccrine sweat glands.
- c) Melanocytes.
- d) Apocrine sweat glands.
- e) Hair.

3- Histamine is the chief mediator in:

- a) Contact dermatitis.
- b) Urticaria.
- c) Atopic dermatitis.
- d) Discoid lupus erythematosus.
- e) Psoriasis.

4- Iris lesion is the characteristic lesion of:

- a) Erythema multiforme.
- b) Erythema nodosum.
- c) Lupus erythematosus.
- d) Lupus vulgaris.
- e) Erythroderma

5- Subcutaneous adrenaline is life saving in patients suffering from:

- a) Angioedema.
- b) Papular urticaria.
- c) Cholinergic urticaria.
- d) Dermographism
- e) Contact dermatitis

1-d
2-c
3-b
4-a
5-a

6-All of the following are bacterial infections **EXCEPT:**

- a) Impetigo.
- b) Erysipelas.
- c) Furuncles.
- d) Cellulitis.
- e) Kerion

7-An adult patient with painful unilateral grouped vesicles along the distribution of one or more sensory nerves is suffering from:

- a) Herpes simplex.
- b) Herpes zoster.
- c) Chickenpox.
- d) Impetigo
- e) Leprosy

8-All the following may be used in the treatment of molluscum contagiosum

EXCEPT:

- a) Electrocautery.
- b) Carbolic acid.
- c) Cryotherapy.
- d) Steroids.
- e) Laser

9-The following skin diseases may cause cicatricial alopecia **EXCEPT:**

- a) Discoid LE.
- b) Lichen planus.
- c) Favus.
- d) Alopecia areata.
- e) Kerion.

10-An infant with bilateral erythematous papulo-vesicular eruption of the cheeks with elevated serum IgE is suffering from:

- a) Atopic eczema.
- b) Varicose eczema.
- c) Dyshidrotic eczema.
- d) Stasis eczema.
- e) Contact eczema.

11-Griseofulvin may be used in the treatment of:

- a) Oral thrush. X
- b) Tinea versicolor. X
- c) Tinea corporis. ✓
- d) Interdigital monilia. X
- e) Scabies X

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12-Well-defined flat-topped, polyangular, violaceous, itchy papules are the

Primary lesions of:

- a) Vitiligo.
- b) Lupus erythematosus.
- ☒ c) Lichen planus.
- d) Psoriasis.
- e) Scabies

13-Scabies in adults involves the following body sites EXCEPT:

- a) Wrist.
- b) Genitalia.
- c) Buttocks.
- ☒ d) Upper back.
- e) Flexures.

14-Mucous membranes may be affected in the following diseases EXCEPT :

- a) Lichen planus.
- b) Discoid L.E.
- ☒ c) Papular urticaria.
- d) Herpes simplex.
- e) Angioedema

B- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (each point 1 mark)

☒ 1-An adult male presented with milky white macules of gradual onset and progressive course. The lesions were found on the dorsa of hands and feet. The patient was otherwise normal.

What is your diagnosis?

☒ 2-A 40 year old female presented with well defined scaly erythematous plaques over the elbows & knees. The scales were silvery white and loose.

a) What is the most probable diagnosis?

b) Mention one possible treatment.

3-A 15 years old male suffered from comedones, papules and pustules on his chest, face and back.

What is your diagnosis?

12-c
13-d
14-c

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2008



Monday, 26th May 2008
Time allowed: 10 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

M.B.,B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

A - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: (2 marks each)
ONE ANSWER ONLY IS CORRECT

1- Severe generalized psoriasis and hepatic cirrhosis is best treated by:

- a- Narrow band UVB.
- ☒ b- Methotrexate.
- c- Systemic steroids.
- d- Systemic photochemotherapy (PUVA).
- e- Acitretin

2-vitiligo as an autoimmune disease may be associated with:

- a- impetigo.
- b- herpes zoster
- ☒ c- alopecia areata.
- d- eczema.
- e- pityriasis rosea

3-Pruritus is not a symptom of:

- a- Scabies
- b- Tinea circinata
- ☒ c- Actinic lichen
- d- Eczema
- e- Urticaria

4- Benzoyl peroxide is used in the treatment of:

- a- Scabies
- b- Acne vulgaris
- ☒ c- Phthirus pubis
- d- Impetigo
- e- Pediculosis

1-a
2-c
3-b
4-b



1 Like

12 Comments

5-Dry or greasy laminated masses of keratin are :

- ☒ a- Scales
- c- Comedones
- ☒ b- Crusts
- d- Papules
- e-Plaque

6-Best prognosis in leprotic cases is in:

- ☒ a- Borderline leprosy.
- b- Borderline lepromatous leprosy
- c- Lepromatous leprosy.
- d- Borderline tuberculoid leprosy.
- e- Tuberculoid leprosy.

7-The following may be sexually transmitted:

- a- Psoriasis
- b- Lichen planus
- ☒ c- warts
- d- Eczema
- e- Vitiligo

8- As regards atopic dermatitis:

- a- Family history is usually negative
- b- It is a type of exogenous eczema
- c- Onset is always in childhood
- d- Pruritus is one of major criteria
- ☒ e- It is an acute disease

B- A 7 years old schoolchild presented with a circumscribed area of hair loss in the scalp. On examination the area showed some scales with short stumps of hair.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

(1 mark)

What is the treatment of choice? State the name

(0.5 a mark)

and The duration of treatment

(0.5 a mark)

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5-a
6-e
7-c
8-d

2008

10 marks) Faculty of Medicine
Cairo University

25/11/2008
Dermatology examination
Time allowed: 10 minutes

Answer all the following questions: (total mark = 18)

A- Choose the right answer: one answer only is correct: (1 mark each)

(Total = 10 marks)

- arks each)
- 1- Interdigital moniliasis of the hand is common between the following fingers:
 - a) the fourth & the fifth
 - b) the second & the third
 - c) the first & the second
 - d) the third & the fourth
 - e) none of the above
 - 2- An oval skin lesion showing outer reythema, intermediate secaling and inner healing centre is called:
 - a) tinea circinata
 - b) Erysipelas
 - c) herald patch of pityriasis rosea
 - d) erthrasma
 - e) scaly ringworm
 - 3- Given that the dose of griseofulvin in adults is 12.5 mg/kg body weight/day, & that each tablet is 125 mg, an 80 kg man with extensive tinea cruris will take:
 - a) 5 tablets/day
 - b) 9 tablets/day
 - c) 7 tablets/day
 - d) 8 tablets/day
 - e) 6 tablets/day
 - 4- In lichen planus tropicus the lesions:
 - a) respond to antimalarials
 - b) may be precancerous
 - c) respond to PUVA therapy
 - d) are ulcerative
 - e) are severely itchy
 - 5- In erysipelas:
 - a) lymphedema might be a predisposing factor
 - b) lymphedema might be a complication

c) marked edema with blistering may be observed

d) All of the above

e) None of the above

6- Collection of fluid in the skin with a defined histological wall is a:

a) bulla

b) cyst

c) vesicle

d) pustule

e) blister

7- Bilateral erythema, vesiculation, and oozing of the cheeks of a 2 months old baby is:

a) seborrheic dermatitis

b) exogenous type of eczema

c) atopic dermatitis

d) contact dermatitis

e) impetigo contagiosum

8- The primary lesion of vitiligo is a milky white:

a) plaque

b) scaly patch

c) wheal

d) papule

e) macule

9- Alopecia totalis is:

a) localized loss of hair

b) loss of scalp and body hair

c) loss of frontal scalp hair

d) loss of all scalp hair

e) none of the above

10- Skin appendages include:

a) Nails, Hair follicles, sebaceous glands & blood vessels.

b) Hair follicles, Nails, Sweat glands & lymphatics.

c) Sebaceous glands, Sweat glands & nerve corpuscles.

d) Sweat glands, Nails, nerve corpuscles & Hair follicles.

e) Sweat glands, Nails, Hair follicles & Sebaceous glands.

B- Answer the following:

(Total = 8 marks)

1- A male patient, 25 years old, presented with itchy skin lesions. The lesions were erythematous, edematous, and scattered all over his trunk. Lip edema and tongue swelling were noted. He started to have difficulty in breathing.

a) What is your diagnosis?

(2 marks)

b) How to save his life knowing that he has no history or signs suggestive of heart disease? Mention the drug of choice.

(2 marks)

2- A baby c

him v

natio

atous

of th

breas

a) What

b) What

- the m

- the b

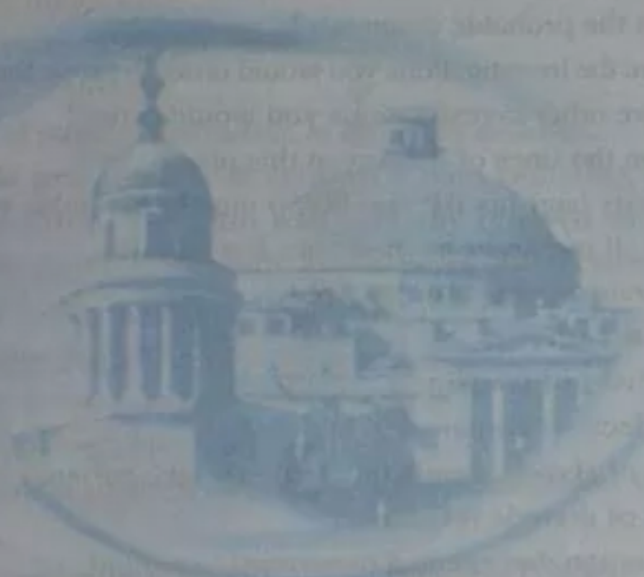
2- A baby came with his mother suffering from skin lesions which made him very irritable to the extent that he could not sleep. On examination the baby had vesicles on the palms and soles, few erythematous papules and pustules on the trunk and axillae. examination of the mother revealed scratch marks especially on the arms, breasts and abdomen.

a) What is the possible diagnosis? (2 marks)

b) What is the drug of choice for? (1 marks)

- the mother (1 marks)

- the baby (1 marks)



M.B.B.Ch. EXAMINATION

INTERNAL MEDICINE

PAPER II

DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

2007

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED:

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1- One attack gives solid immunity for :

- a- Herpes simplex.
- ✓ b- Herpes Zoster.
- c- Scabies.
- d- Impetigo.
- e- Molluscum contagiosum.

✓ 2- Flexural areas may be affected in:

- a- Psoriasis.
- b- Candidiasis.
- c- Dermatophytosis.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

✓ 3- Leprosy may present with:

- a- Golden crusted lesions.
- b- Umbilicated vesicles.
- c- Numbness and hypopigmented lesion.
- d- Itchy circinate lesions with healing centers.
- e- Painful grouped unilateral vesicles along a nerve.

4- Chronic eczema is characterized by :

- a- Oozing.
- b- Vesicles.
- c- Crusting.
- d- Marked Erythema.

Li • enification.

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5- One of the following is a cause of pruritus in the pubic area:

- a- Scabies.
- ✓ b- Pediculosis capitis.
- c- Molluscum contagiosum.
- d- Tinea versicolor.
- e- Alopecia areata.

6- A patient came presenting with a red plaque covered with silvery white scales, upon removal of the scales bleeding points were observed.

The most probable diagnosis is:

- a- Lichen planus.
- b- Psoriasis vulgaris.
- ✓ c- Discoid lupus erythematosus.
- d- Pityriasis rosea.
- e- Discoid eczema.

7- The following diseases are scaly EXCEPT:

- a- Tinea versicolor.
- ✓ b- Erythrasma.
- c- Psoriasis.
- d- Pityriasis rosea.
- e- Scabies.

8- As regards vitiligo all of the following is false EXCEPT:

- a- Itching is a prominent symptom. f
- ✓ b- It is not heritable. f
- c- Scalp may be affected.
- d- Family history is positive in all cases.
- e- Milky white (papules) are seen.

9- Griseofulvin is effective in treatment of all of the following EXCEPT:

- a- Tinea circinata.
- ✓ b- Tinea versicolor.
- c- Tinea pedis.
- d- Onychomycosis.

5-a
6-b
7-e
8-c
9-b

Tuesday, 28 November, 2006

Time allowed: 10 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

M.B.,B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

2006

- 1- A solid elevation of the skin, less than 5 mm. in diameter is :
 - a- A vesicle.
 - b- A pustule.
 - c- A papule.
 - d- A nodule.
- 2- Lepromin test is a :
 - a- Diagnostic test.
 - b- Therapeutic test.
 - c- Prognostic test.
 - d- None of the above.
- 3- Favus can affect :
 - a- Scalp.
 - b- Nails.
 - c- Glabrous skin.
 - d- All of the above.
- 4- An adult patient with unilateral grouped vesicles along the distribution of one or more sensory nerves is suffering from:
 - a- Herpes simplex.
 - b- Herpes zoster.
 - c- Chickenpox.
 - d- None of the above.

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1-c
2-c
3-a
4-b



2 Comments

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- 5- Animal scabies is characterized by:
- a- Absence of burrows.
 - b- Being self limited and of short duration.
 - c- Being more extensive.
 - d- All of the above.
- 6- Signs of discoid lupus erythematosus include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a- Erythema.
 - b- Teleangiectasia.
 - c- Atrophy and scarring.
 - d- Pustulation.
- 7- Complete absence of melanocytes from the skin will show as:
- a- Vitiligo.
 - b- Pityriasis alba.
 - c- Tinea versicolor.
 - d- Alopecia.
- 8- Marginal alopecia of the scalp is called:
- a- Alopecia totalis.
 - b- Alopecia universalis.
 - c- Ophiasis.
 - d- Telogen effluvium.
- 9- Benzoyl peroxide is used in the treatment of:
- a- Scabies.
 - b- Pediculosis.
 - c- Phthirus pubis.
 - d- None of the above.

5-d
6-d
7-a
8-c
9-d

GOOD LUCK

Wednesday, 30 November 2005
Time allowed: 10 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

M.B.,B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

USE A SEPARATE ANSWER PAPER
ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

2005

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1- Cutaneous examination includes examination of:

- a- Skin.
- b- Hair.
- c- Nails.
- d- Mucous membranes.
- ✓ e- All of the above.

2- The skin is considered :

- a- An endocrine organ.
- b- A secretory organ.
- c- A defense organ.
- d- An excretory organ.
- ✓ e- All of the above.

3- Wood's light is used in the diagnosis of:

- a- Tinea versicolor.
- b- Erythrasma.
- c- Favus.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

4- Pruritus is a cardinal symptom in all of the following EXCEPT :

- a- Scabies.
- b- Urticaria.
- c- Atopic dermatitis.
- d- Lichen planus.
- ✓ e- Vitiligo.

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1-e
2-e
3-d
4-e

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- 5- Scrofuloderma results from breakdown of skin over T.B. focus overlying:
- a- Bone.
 - b- Joint.
 - c- Lymph node.
 - d- All of the above.
 - e- None of the above.
- 6- Lepromin test is :
- a- A diagnostic test.
 - b- A prognostic test.
 - c- Both diagnostic and prognostic.
 - d- Usually positive in leprotics.
 - e- Usually negative in leprotics.
- 7- Candidiasis may present as all of the following EXCEPT :
- a- Intertrigo.
 - b- Oral thrush.
 - c- Perleche.
 - d- Candidal arthritis.
 - e- Erosio interdigitalis blastomycetica.
- 8- Complications of herpes simplex infection include :
- a- Erythema multiforme.
 - b- Eczema herpeticum.
 - c- Corneal ulcers.
 - d- Impetigo.
 - e- All of the above.
- 9- Laser may be used in the treatment of :
- a- Warts.
 - b- Molluscum contagiosum.
 - c- Acne scars.
 - d- All of the above.
 - e- None of the above.

GOOD LUCK

Tuesday, 7 December 2004
Time allowed: 10 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

M.B.,B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

USE A SEPARATE ANSWER PAPER
ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1- Warts can be treated by all of the following EXCEPT :

- a- Laser.
- b- Cryotherapy.
- c- Electrocautery.
- ☒ d- Intralesional steroids.
- e- Autosuggestion.

2004

2- Erythema nodosum may be precipitated by :

- a- T.B. infection.
- b- Streptococcal infection.
- c- Drugs.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

3- The following skin diseases may cause cicatricial alopecia except :

- a- Discoid L.E.
- b- Lichen planus.
- c- Favus.
- ☒ d- Alopecia areata.
- e- Kerion.

4- In Leprosy all of the following is false EXCEPT :

- a- Leprosy is a stable disease.
- b- Indeterminate leprosy is a late form of the disease.
- c- Keratinocytes are the target cells for the bacilli.
- ☒ d- Dapsone is the backbone of treatment of all types of leprosy.
- e- Leprosy is an autoimmune disease.

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CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

5- Vitiligo may be confused with :

- a- Pityriasis alba.
- b- Leprosy.
- c- Pityriasis versicolor.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

6- Scrofuloderma is a type of cutaneous T.B. where there is breakdown of the skin overlying :

- a- Bone.
- b- Lymph gland.
- c- Joint.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

7- The following may help in the diagnosis of scabies :

- a- Positive family history.
- b- Night itching.
- c- Distribution of lesions.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

8- Candida may cause all of the following EXCEPT:

- a- Perleche.
- b- Erythrasma.
- c- Chronic paronychia.
- d- Intertrigo.
- e- Erosio-interdigitalis blastomycetica.

9- Mucous membrane affection may occur in all of the following EXCEPT:

- a- Erythema multiforme.
- b- Varicella.
- c- Drug eruption.
- d- Papular urticaria.
- e- Lichen planus.

5 d
6 d
7 e
8 b
9 d

GOOD LUCK

Tuesday, 22 June 2004
Time allowed: 10 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

M.B.,B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

USE A SEPARATE ANSWER PAPER
ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

2004

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1- Evanescent elevations of the skin caused by oedema of the dermis are

- a- Macules.
- b- Papules.
- c- Wheals.
- d- Nodules.
- e- Vesicles.

2- Scarring alopecia may be due to

- a- Discoid L.E.
- b- Lichen Planus.
- c- Favus.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

3- Vitiligo may present by

- a- Itching.
- b- Pain.
- c- Burning sensation.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

4- All of the following are types of lichen planus EXCEPT

- a- Actinic lichen planus.
- b- Pustular lichen planus.
- c- Annular lichen planus.
- d- Atrophic lichen planus.
- e- Hypertrophic lichen planus.

1-c
2-d
3-e
4-b



1 Like
3 Comments

5- Acute oozing skin conditions are treated by

- a- Powders.
- b- Ointments.
- c- Creams.
- d- Lotions.
- e- Shake lotions.

6- Cutaneous lesions of systemic L.E. include all of the following EXCEPT

- a- Malar erythema.
- b- Non cicatricial alopecia.
- c- Photosensitivity.
- d- Discoid lesions.
- e- Condyloma acuminata.

7- Cutaneous drug reactions may occur in all of the following forms EXCEPT

- a- Acneiform eruption.
- b- Lichenoid eruption.
- c- Neuralgia.
- d- Bullous eruption.
- e- Erythroderma.

8- Cutaneous manifestations of candida include all of the following EXCEPT

- a- Intertrigo.
- b- Erosio interdigitalis blastomycetica.
- c- Favus.
- d- Paronychia.
- e- Perleche.

9- The following are bacterial infections EXCEPT

- a- Impetigo.
- b- Acne vulgaris.
- c- Erythrasma.
- d- Erysipelas.
- e- Furuncles.

5-c
6-e
7-c
8-c
9-b

GOOD LUCK
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10 Comments

Tuesday, 2 December 2003
Time allowed: 10 minutes

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

M.B.,B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY (18 MARKS)

USE A SEPARATE ANSWER PAPER
ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

2003

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1- Ecthyma is :

- a- Crusted impetigo.
- b- Circinate impetigo.
- c- Bullous impetigo.
- d- Bockhart's impetigo
- e- None of the above.

2- Kerion is :

- a- Staph infection of the hair follicle.
- b- Associated with systemic manifestations.
- c- A disease which never leads to cicatricial alopecia.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

3- Skin appendages include all of the following EXCEPT :

- a- Sebaceous glands.
- b- Hair follicles.
- c- Apocrine sweat glands.
- d- Eccrine sweat glands.
- e- Melanocytes.

4- Verrucae vulgaris are :

- a- Genital warts.
- b- Plantar warts.
- c- Common warts.
- d- Plane warts.
- e- Filiform warts.

1-a
2-e
3-e
4-c

Cont.



1 Like

7 Comments

5- Post scabetic nodules :

- a- Never cause itching.
- b- Are usually located on the back.
- c- Are best treated by antibiotics.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

6- All of the following are types of cutaneous tuberculosis EXCEPT :

- a- Scrofuloderma.
- b- T.B. verrucosa cutis.
- c- Lupus vulgaris.
- d- Lichen scrofulosorum.
- e- Lupus erythematosus.

7- Koebner's phenomenon is present in :

- a- Psoriasis.
- b- Lichen planus.
- c- Plane warts.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

8- Which of the following is a sexually transmitted skin disease?

- a- Herpes progenitalis.
- b- Condyloma acuminata.
- c- Molluscum contagiosum.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

9- Acne vulgaris is :

- a- A disease of the pilosebaceous apparatus.
- b- A disease which commonly affects the face.
- c- A disease which can be treated by oral tetracyclines.
- d- All of the above.
- e- None of the above.

5-E
6-E
7-D
8-D
9-D

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5 Comments

Tuesday, 29 October 2002
Time allowed 10 minutes

CAIRO UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

**M.B., B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY (18 Marks)**

Use a separate answer paper.
All questions to be attempted.

2002

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1- Warts can be treated by all of the following except :

- A- Laser.
- B- Cryotherapy.
- C- Electrocautery.
- ☒ D- Intralesional steroids.
- E- Autosuggestion.

2- Vulgaris means:

- A- Most serious.
- ☒ B- Most common.
- C- Easily treated.
- D- All of the above.
- E- None of the above.

3- Drug eruptions may be:

- A- Eczematous.
- B- Acneiform.
- C- Pigmented.
- ☒ D- All of the above.
- E- None of the above.

4- All of the following are features of pityriasis rubra pilaris except:

- A- Scaly scalp.
- B- Nail affection.
- C- Psoriasiform patches.
- ☒ D- Herald patch.
- E- Follicular hyperkeratosis.

1-D
2-B
3-D
4-D



3 Comments

5- Discoid lupus erythematosus is best treated by:

- A- Topical antimalarials only.
- B- Topical antimalarials + systemic antimalarials.
- C- Topical antimalarials + topical steroids.
- D- Topical antimalarials + systemic steroids.
- ~~E- Systemic antimalarials + topical steroids.~~

6- Erythema multiforme may be precipitated by:

- A- Herpes simplex infection.
- B- Drugs.
- C- Internal malignancy.
- D- Pregnancy.
- ~~E- All of the above.~~

7- Animal scabies is characterized by all of the following except:

- A- It is more extensive than human scabies.
- B- Absence of burrows.
- C- Self limiting.
- ~~D- Short duration.~~
- ~~E- Transmitted from humans to humans.~~

8- All of the following are sexually transmitted diseases except:

- A- Molluscum contagiosum.
- B- Herpes progenitalis.
- ~~C- Eczema herpeticum.~~
- D- Condyloma accuminata.
- E- Phthyrus pubis.

9- Psoriasis may present by all of the following except:

- A- Flexural affection.
- B- Joint affection.
- C- Pustular eruption.
- D- Nail pitting.
- ~~E- Cicatricial alopecia.~~

5-E
6-E
7-E
8-C
9-E

Good luck

WEDNESDAY, 26 JUNE 2002
Time Allowed 3 hours

CAIRO UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

M.B., B.Ch. EXAMINATION
INTERNAL MEDICINE
PAPER II
DERMATOLOGY

2002

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED .

MARK TRUE OR FALSE FOR EACH QUESTION.

USE A SEPARATE ANSWER PAPER.

- ✓ 1) The primary lesion of impetigo contagiosum is a thin walled vesicle.
- 2) The first line systemic antibiotic for the treatment of acne vulgaris is second generation cephalosporin.
- 3) One of the cutaneous signs of systemic lupus erythematosus may be in the form of discoid L.E. lesions.
- 4) Post herpetic neuralgia is the most frequent complication of herpes simplex.
- 5) Human papilloma virus is the cause of molluscum contagiosum.
- 6) The best line of treatment for a localized plaque of psoriasis is systemic methotrexate.
- 4 7) Tuberculoid leprosy occurs in patients with poor immunity to lepra bacilli.
- 8) Kerion is an abscess like swelling of the scalp that may lead to cicatricial alopecia.
- 9) Vitiligo can be treated by PUVA therapy.
- 10) Contact dermatitis is a type exogenous eczema.

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Department of Internal Medicine
M.B., B.Ch. Examination - Paper II

Tuesday, 19th June 2001

Part III: - Multiple Choice Questions in Dermatology

This Part is composed of 10 Multiple Choice Questions. Each is composed of a "Statement" and 5 "Items". Choose the item that best matches with the Statement. Use THIS sheet to rehearse your answers. Once you have made a final decision, please fill the provided MCQ ANSWER SHEET by ticking the appropriate boxes, using a ball pen. Please note that your answer will be automatically considered wrong if you tick more than one box per question.

1 Acne vulgaris is

- ☐ a) A superficial streptococcal infection
- ☐ b) A human papilloma viral infection
- ☐ c) Best treated by systemic steroids
- ☐ d) May affect palms and soles
- ☒ e) A disease of pilosebaceous follicles

2 All the following are clinical presentations of candidal infection EXCEPT:

- ☐ a) Erysio interdigitalis blastomycetica
- ☐ b) Balanitis
- ☒ c) Favus
- ☐ d) Chronic paronychia
- ☐ e) Perleth dermatitis

3 All the following drugs may be used in the treatment of angioedema EXCEPT :

- ☐ a) Corticosteroids
- ☐ b) Adrenaline
- ☒ c) Hydroxyzine
- ☐ d) Salicylates
- ☐ e) Chlorpheniramine maleate

4 In itching all the following statements are correct EXCEPT :

- ☐ a) More by night in scabies
- ☐ b) May direct attention to internal malignancy
- ☐ c) May lead to lichenification
- ☐ d) Sometimes is a manifestation of liver and kidney diseases
- ☒ e) A cardinal symptom in tinea versicolor

5 Discoid lupus erythematosus

- ☐ a) Usually occurs in semi-exposed areas
- ☐ b) May be a manifestation of systemic lupus erythematosus
- ☐ c) May end in cicatricial alopecia
- ☐ d) Tropical antimalarials are very effective
- ☐ e) May be confused with lichen planus

2001

6

Atopic dermatitis

- ☒ a) A characteristic type of dermatitis associated with atopy
- ☐ b) There is an increased level of IgE
- ☐ c) There is a positive family history in a high percentage of cases
- ☐ d) Patch test is diagnostic
- ☐ e) There is a susceptibility to viral and fungal infections

7

In Impetigo contagiosa

- ☒ a) Staph and strept are usually involved
- ☐ b) Ecthyma is its ulcerative form
- ☒ c) Rheumatic fever is the most frequent complication
- ☐ d) The primary lesion is a short-lived vesicle
- ☐ e) Tinea corporis can be confused with its circinate form

8

Herpes Zoster

- ☒ a) Is caused by Varicella Zoster virus
- ☐ b) May affect the sensory or motor nerves
- ☐ c) May cause facial palsy
- ☐ d) May be treated by systemic acyclovir
- ☐ e) Recurs at the same site each time it occurs

9

All the following are endogenous eczemas EXCEPT :

- ☐ a) Atopic dermatitis
- ☐ b) Varicose eczema
- ☐ c) Dyshydrotic eczema
- ☐ d) Discoid eczema
- ☒ e) Allergic contact dermatitis

10

All of the following are types of cutaneous TB infection EXCEPT :

- ☐ a) Lupus vulgaris
- ☐ b) Scrofuloderma
- ☐ c) Tuberculides
- ☒ d) Verruca vulgaris
- ☐ e) TB verrucosa cutis

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